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The Spantas circuit tes largely over this and adjoining districts, and offers an admirable me-

ACTS OF SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Southern Postage Act. The most important action of the South-

ern Congress, on the 24th inst, was the removal of secrecy from the following report and bill :

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Postal Affairs, made the following report : The Committee on Postal Affairs having considered on the duties assigned them. have instructed me to submit the following report, and the bill accompanying the same.

The Committee have mainly directed their inquiries to the question whether, without material inconvenience to the publie, the Post Office Department of this Con-

tederacy can be made self-sustaining.

The Committee find from the latest and most reliable means of information of which they have been able to avail themself, that the excess of the expenditure over the receipts of this Department in the six States comprising this Confederacy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, was \$1,660, 595.83. They have not been able to obtain the report or such receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year, but they presume the above furnishes an approximation aufliciently accurate for the predicate of our

present action.

To provide for this deficit, your Committee would suggest that the rates of postage may be increased, as proposed by the no companying bill. By this bill they estimate an increase of receipts approximating \$578,874.83.

They believe that a saving can be effected by a change in the mode of letting out mail contracts, adopting what is usually called the "star-bid-system." Providing all due safe guards for the celerity, certain ty, and security of the mails, but without other restrictions as to the mode of trans-portation. In this way your Committee are satisfied that the expense of mail transpor-tation may be reduced, say 331 der cent upon the present cost, say \$619,033.

They are furth r of opinion that there should be a discontinuance of numerous routes, the cost of which is greatly dispro portioned to their convenience, and the receipts of the post offices supplied by them. In this way they believe a saving of 1-10 of the present cost of transportation may be attained, say \$206,844.

The service usen many of the toutes ed, daily routes reduced to ri-weekly, &c . at an estimated reduction of, say \$205,314.

hese sums added, say by postage ed receipts by raising postage - \$573,874 83 rates.

By saving as above indicated.

Present excess of expenditures

the mail contracts with a this Confederacy of writing, duly executed under the hand ous data. They forget the peculiar characthe re-let at as early a day as practicable, of the Postmaster General, and the seal of ter of our institutions, the permanency of and until they are re-let the existing con- the Postoffice Department, shall, on con- our industria system, the fact that the lastracts remain of fores, this Government be- viction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, bor of the South is not, as elsewhere, the coming responsible to such contractors from and be punished by a fine not exceeding fighting element of the State. When wars,

sany plan until further arrangements shall ment; and the expenses of procuring and workshop and the factory to fight them. have been made for the transmission of mail providing all such post ge stamps and let. Production to the extent of the force re matter to and from our Governments. They ter envelopes as are provided for or author-believe, however, that until postal treaties ised by this act, shall be paid, after being Southern, and especially the cetton growcan be made, expedients arising from the adjusted by the Auditor of the Postolice ing States, the case is entirely different necessities of the public will, readily sug- Department on the certification of the Post- A wholly different system of labor prevails. goat themselves, which will in a great manter General out of any money in the Our cotton-fields are tilled by slaves, and measure, remedy the inconvenience. The Treasury arising from the revenues of the Georgia alone might send twenty thousand wide-spread ramifications of the Express Postoffice Department.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That production of the staple to the amount of a

pass by said Express.
All which is respectfully submitted. W. P. CHILTON, Chairman.

FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SEC. 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that from and after such period as the Postmaster General may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rules of postage, to wit: for every single letter sealed, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicate in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not exceeding 500 miles, 5 cents; and for any distance exceeding 500 miles double that rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding

of half an ounce or additional weight of ised to transmit through the mail free of 1 set than half an ounce shall be charged with an additional single postage; and all packan matters, relating exclusively to their official secretary of state. ges containing other than written or print- duties, or to the business of the Postoffice ges containing other than written or print-ed matter—and money packages are in-cluded in this class—shall be rated by weight as letters are rated, and shall be charged double the rates of postage on let-ters; and all drop letters or letters placed in any Postoffice not for transmission but falsely made the person so offending s all for delivery only, shall be charged with forfeit and pay \$300 and provided further, postage at the rate of two cents each ; and the several Deputy Postmasters throughin all the foregoing cases the postage must out the Confederate States shall be and be pre-paid by stamps; and all letters hereby are authorised to send through the which shall hereafter be advertised as remail free of postage all letters and packmaining over and uncalled for in the post- ages which it may be their duty, or they office, shall be charged with two cents each in addition to the regular postage; both to be accounted for as other postages of this sively to the business of their respective Co ifederacy.

shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: the postage on the regular numbers ment falsely made the person may of a newspaper published weekly within same shall forfeit and pay \$300. the State where published, shall be 61 cents per quarter, and papers published actual subscribers wi hout the State where office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wit: the postage on the regouace; and the postage on all periodicals without the State where published shall be double the above specified rates; and regpostage in advance. And there shall be mission of mails between the Territories den of taxation upon the labor of none. The charged upon every other newspaper, on each circular not scaled, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, the approval of the President, until postal treaties can be effected.

The treaties can be effected. useript or written matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, two cents; and for each additional ounce, or fractional of an ounce, two cents additional; and in all cases

over four pounds shall be deemed mailable

corresponding profit or convenience in this way a saving to the Department unight the readily secured to the amount of, say \$50,000.

These sums added, say by incre s

and received considerable expense without the readily secured to the amount of, say and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the provisions of this or any former of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the provisions of this or any former of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the provisions of this or any former of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the provisions of this or any former of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the provisions of this or any former of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the state of the state of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the state of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the state of the 36th Congress from his native State, and has been re-elected since—without or the state of the 36th Congress from his native State. Total. - - 1,660,595 83 sell, or have in his possession, with intent shall make or print, or knowingly use or ratified. to use ors ell, a y such ialse, forged, or counterfeited dies, plate, engraving, or postage will be sufficent to meet the wants of the Department for the present.

They would further suggest that immediate steps should be taken for procuring a been printed, shall, with intent to defram the production of the South. supply of locks and ke s for the mail ser- the revenues of the Postoffice Department come what may, peace or war, it will never vice; and for post office blanks, such as are deliver any postage stamps to any person be sufficient to affect materially the trade now in use.

The whole They would further recommend that all rized to reserve the same by an instrument calculation of a deficit is based on errone the 8th day of February 1861. 8500 or by imprisonment not exceeding occur in Europe or at the North, you take Your Committee are unable to suggest five years, or by both such fine and imprise the laboring men from the plough, the

wies for communication beyond the Confed- it shall be the duty of every Postmaster to hundred bales. We'll make the cotton, ecracy, the mail matter bearing the stamps cause to be deficed, in such manner as the and enough of it, and England may rely of each government through which it may pass by said Express.

Postmaster Geteral shall direct, all postage of this assurance. The great question will stamps of this Confederacy, attached to let be: How is she to get it? This she must ters deposited in his office for delivery or settle for herself, though we will do our to be -ent by mail; and if any Postmaster part to the best of our ability. We are AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PREsenoing letters in the mail with such postage stamps attached, shall omit to deface no ships of war to look after our interests SCRIBE RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CON- the same, it shall be the duty of the Post- in commerce. If she will send her mer-PEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, AND master to whose office such letters shall chantenen to take our cotton, and her war be sent for delivery to deface the stamps marine to protect them on the seas, she and report the delinquent Postmaster to the ne d feel no uneasiness on the question of a Postmaster General, and if any persons cotton supply." fifty dollars for every such offence, to be re-

half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a of the Treasury for the Postoffice Depart- show which way the wind blows. -N. Y. Kentucky, and Gov Dennison, of Onio; and erty subject to taxation shall be in proporsaingle letter, and every additional weight ment, shall be an I they are hereby author. Herald.

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, That Department—but in every such case the all newspapers not exceeding three ounces deputy postmaster sending any such letter in weight, sent from the office of publica- or package shall indorse thereon, over his tion to actual and bona fide subscribers, own signature, the words "Postoffice Business,' and for any and every such indorsement falsely made the person making the

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the third section of an act entitled an act for semi-weekly double that rate; and papers ther to amend an act entitled a act to republished thrice a week treble that rate; duce and modify the rates of postage in and papers published daily six times that the United S ates and for other purposes, rate; and the postage on all newspapers to passed March 3, 1851, approved March 3, 1855, whereby the letter registration syspublished, shall be charged double the fore- tein was established, be and is hereby regoing rates; and periodicals sent from the pealed from and after the day when this

act goes into effect.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, &c. That no letters shall be carried by the ular numbers of a periodical, not exceeding Express or other chartered companies, un-11 ounces in weight, and published month- ess the same shall be prepaid by being ly within the State where published, shall endorsed in a stamped envelope of this be 3 cents per quarter; if published semi: Confederacy, and any company violating monthly double that rate; and for every additional ounce, or fraction of na ounce, pay the sum of five hundred dollars for double the foregoing rates shall be charged; each offence, to be recovered by action of and periodicals published quarterly or bi- debt in any court of this Confederacy hav monthly, shall be charged one cent an ing cognizance thereof in the name and

ular subscribers to newspapers and periodi. States be, and is hereby authorized to make cals shall be required to pay one quarter's all necessary arrangements for the transpostage in advance. And there shall be mission of mails between the Territories Passed February 21, 1861.

Major-General Bonham.

The Charleston Mercury contains the following Liographical sketch of General the postage shall be prepaid by stamps. Bonham, who has recently been appointed And books bound or unbound not weighing by Governor Pickens Major General of the armed military force of South Carolina. matter, and shall be charged with postage

General bonham is a native of this State to be prepaid by stamps, at two cents per ounce for any distance. The publishers of newspapers or periodicals may send to each lege in 1834. He is a lawyer by profession, but has spent most of his life in publication.

SEC. 3. And be it further exacted. That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all Bequity Postmasters, and to other persons applying and paying therefor, suntable postage stamps.

Sec. 3. And be it further exacted. That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all Bequity Postmasters, and to other persons applying and paying therefor, suntable postage stamps. other from their respective offices of publi-cation, free of postage, one copy of each publication.

lege in 1851. He is a lawyer by profession, but has spent most of his life in publication.

lic service. He is a lawyer by profession, but has spent most of his life in publication.

lic service. Ho was Brigade-Major of Bull's Brigade of South Carolina Yolunmay, without material detriment, be chang it shall be the duty of the Postmaster Gen- pointed Lieutenant-Co onel of the 12th In-Postmasters, and to other persons applying Colonelcy, in August, 1847 was with Gen-They would also re ommend the abolish ing of a number of minor post offices, which occasioned considerable expense without corresponding profit or convenience.

They would also re ommend the abolish and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps and stamped envelopes of the denomination of two cents, five cents, and two of the denomination of two cents, five cents, and two of the denomination of two cents, and to other persons applying therefore, suitable postage stamps and paying therefore, suitable postage stamps and stamped envelopes of the denomination of two cents, and two of two ce

> act, whether the same are impressed or position. He withdrew form the House 1.081.721 00 or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or Carolina ordinance of specision had been

No CAUSE FOR ALARM - The cotton scare in England, as his been already ob-Your Committee are of opinion that steps stamp, or who shall make or print, or author- served in this journal, is entirely without should be immediately taken to procure to be made or printed, any postage stamps of the denomination of two. postage stamps of the denomination of two five and twenty cens; that these stamps of the Fostmaster General as will be shall be

ment of postage, any postage stamps which THE COLD SHOULDER FOR GREELEY & shall have been before used for like purpoes. Co.—We have noticed among the political task. such person shall be subject to a penalty of features of Lincoln's reception at Albany covered in the name of the Confederate and NewYork that he has been surrounded States of America, in any court of compe. by Republicans of Thurlow Weed's way of TION OF Shavery .- Three cases of imtent jurisdiction. thinking. Greeley met the President elect pertance will soon be before the United on the railway, but after the party reached States Supreme Court. These are an apfrom and after the day when this act goes this city the Spruce street philosopher sub- peal from the Territorial Court of Kanses

SECRETARY OF STATE

HON. ROBERT TOOMBS was born in Wilkes county, Ga., July 2, 1810. Commencing his collegiate life at the University of Geor gia, he subsequently west North, and graduated at Union College, Schencetady, N. Y. In 1836, he served as a captain of volunteers in the Creek war. In the next year he was elected to the Legislature, and since that time has been constantly in public life as Representative and Senator. In both branches of the Federal Congress he has always served upon important committees.

Ma Toomis has been so conspicuously before the country, and his ability so well known, that it is superfluous for us to say anything of him. In the late movement of Georgia, he has been active and potentia in the cause of secession. We ionor him for the single service he has rendered. He has been called to a post of great importance-one which will erve to display all his merits as a state sman. Up- United States; but the two last have agitaon the signeity of his counsels and the pow er of his pen, much will depend in regard to the relationship of the Confederate States with the rest of the world. He has our hearty good wishes for complete success in the grave duties which lie before him.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER.-There are few men in the South who are more competent, in point of ability and business capacity, to administer the department of the Treasury under the Government of the Confederate States than Mr. MEMMIN-GER. Possessed of a high order of intellect, a student, learned and full of resources as an accomplished advocate, he is emi-nently a man of facts and details. This is an essential qualification to a great finanrity, almost insures success to one who, like Mr.Mamminger, has studied political econ-

my by the great principle of brises constitute. The South wants an economical Government, and an adequate revenue raised by equal tax ation of citizens. Free trade, law duties and no discriminations, will put all on an equal footing, and saddle the bur-den of taxation upon the labor of none. It

benefit of the markets of the world. We congratulate Mr. MEMMINGER upon the honor of his appointment to this responsi-ble position in the New Confederacy, and the States upon having one so well fitted to perform its duties faithfulls and upon sound principles. sound principles.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

at one time practiced law in South Alabama and was for several sessions. Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State He has been a consistent Deinocat of the State Rights scholi. For the last ten years he has been located in Huntsville, and has the reputation of being the leading lawyer, and next to Carr, the leading Democrat of North Alabama Careful in the preparation of his cause, and clear, concise, logical and eloquent in presenting them before court, he is said to be an eminently successful practitioner. For the against it and sent a delegation to Charles the following from the NEW YORK papers: ton to carry out her instructed opposition. General Scott is quietly receiving tofor Gen. WALKER's influence was marked and matien from all the army stations in the effective. He was one of the delegation Union, which will enable him to select the sent here, and exerted himself ably in re- proper officers and men for emergencies or sisting the compromises offered. The result important positions. The troops he has all know. He has been a leader in the assembled at Washington, and the offeres cause of the South, and deserves a place who command them, had been privately in the picture. As a man of clear head, tested, unknown to themselves, before good judgment, systematic and laborious being summoned to the national capital: in his had its, with undoubted nerve, spirit, and the fact that not a single resignation energy, and will, we cannot help thinking or mutinous act is recorded, shows with he is an excellent selection for the Depart- what accuracy the movements were manment of War at the present juncture.

nasition he head until elected to Congress the private. n 1853, where he advocated States Rights Democratic measures. Sinse 1856 he leis devoted himself to planting in his native tate. The Secretary of the Navy to the Confederate States is a post requiring prompt energy and practical judgment. $\hat{\Lambda}$ navy is to be organized, and, as we have recently had occasion to suggest at length, the minner of that organization is of last ing consequence. Upon the wisdom exer-cised in fitting it to the South, and that as early as practicable, much property and many lives, not to say the Confederate character before the world, may depend Mr. Pengins bears a high character, and we trust will prove himself fully equal to the

CASES ARISING OUT OF THE INSTITU-

Government and Money.

The sole object of all government is jus tice; and yet in all ages, it has been the great cause of the most endless and cruel injustice. So weak is man, that the very instrumentality he puts in operation to shield him from wrong becomes his greate t scource.

A mere government organiza ion, with out money, is a lifeless corpse. Money is its life-blood But whilest it gives energizing existence to the body pototic, it becomes also the most dangerous element of its dissolution. Under the pretext of taking money from the people to c rey on their government, three dangers of its abus arise: Money is taken to enrich and aggrandize the agents of government -or it is taken to be squandered on favored in dividuals, classes or sections—or it is col-lected, partially, so that some are plundered, whilst others receive the plunder. The fi s: of these abuses has not existed extensively under the government of the ted and tortured the body politic of the United States for the last thirty years and constitute the ultimate cause of the dissolution of the Union it established

The raising of the taxes and the expenditure of the taxes-these constitute th grand difficulty in all free governments Can the government be economical and be limited in its official relations to a fair remuneration for services rendered? Can t raise the taxes equally and justly from all its citizens, and can it appropriate them only to the simple end of the defence of all and the good of all equally? So vital are these questions, that we care not what the forms of the government may be, if they are answered affirmatively in the practical operation of any government, that govern ment is a free government; and on the contrary, it a government is extravagant, and the taxes are collected and expended unequ ally and unjustly, the government must be tyraony. All the elm n s of corruption excess an contention are planted it ts boour, and force mu t ultimately be its law Resistance to injustice is natural, also that those who practice it will resort to force to support their inju tice.
The Confederate States have now an op-

portunity, never before possessed by any people to lay the found tions of their government on the eternal principles of justice and liberty. If they fail, after all the exp rence the operations of the govern-ment of the United States has offered, to provide for equal taxation, and righ ful appropriation of the taxes to the limited objects of a Confederacy for mutual pretection and defence, they will be the scorn of the world. They may under preasure Hon. LEROY POPE WALKER is a lawyer of Huntsville, Alabama, a native of that county, Madison, and about forty-five years of age. He is the county of the Coun

But we trust there is sufficient states manship in the Confederate Congress and in the State governments to avert such a this continent. With the servile and is ment of knowledge, and the practice of vir the amongst the rullingelass, the white man, we trust the South will soon year a fabric of free government at staple as a foundation is philosophic and practically fitted for the condition of our social organization. The work before us is of incalculable inc port nee. U en it the fatu e depends. No h it sighed weakness should characterize the States of the North American Union.

request of noncommissioned soldiers to be Louisiana July 1, 1849. In 1840 he grad-nated at Vale Collage, and subsequently at have good authority for stating that, in the Law School of Harvard Collage. He such cases, the regulations which are read began the practice of his profession in New monthly in every garrison and man-of-war Orleans. In 1851 he was chosen a Judge will be strictly enforced. Congress gives of the Circuit Carrt of Louisiana, which officers the right to resign, but denies it to the attempts hitherto made in India to

extend to all rightful subjects of legislation | way in which he should go. consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provision of this act; shall be imposed upon the property of the neither u nor i." property of non-residents be taxed higher than the land or other property of residents; nor shall any law be passed impairfrom and after the day when this act goes into effect, the franking privilege shall be abolished, provided that the Postanister General and his chief clerk, and the anditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department, shall be an I they are hereby author-

From Harrisburg to Washing-

The following dispatch is from the New

of the United States, is sate in the capitol of the nation. By the admirable arrangement of Gen. Scott the country has been spared the lasting disgrace which would have been fastened indelably upon it had Mr. Lincoln been murdered on his way thither, as he would have been had be followed the programme as announced in the dear sister Martha A Sherman. Her fate papers, and gone by the Northern Central and sufferings are too horrible to relate-

papers, and gone by the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore.

On Thursday night, after he had retired. Mr. Lincoln was aroused, and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once ded. and of so much prestige was then me hat, while Mr. Lincoln was yet distribed, he granted an interview to bouse, sho k hands with all and asked for

A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not ate, and then ordered Mr. S. to leave the be inaugurated, and that he should never

presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southe n confidence, and one whose fame is not to this country alone.

Statesmen hid the plan, bankers en dorsed it and adventures were to carry it into effect. As they understood Mr. Lin coln was to leave Harrisburg at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the ears from the road at some point where they brutes on cither side of her dragging her. would rush down a deep embankment, and destroy in a moment the lives of all on even stuck pins in her flesh, and tortured board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the car Baltimore and assassinate him with dagger and pistel sh t. So authentic was the source from which

the information was received, that Mr. Lincoln, after councelling his friends, was compelled to .nake arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans or his enemics. Greatly to the annovance of the thou

ands who desired to call on him last night he declined giving a reception. The fina council was held t So'clock. Mr Lincoln did not want to yiell, an

ol. Summer actually cried with indiguation; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr Julid and Mr Lincoln's original infor mant, lasisted upon it, and at nine o'clock Mr. Line da left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plad cap and a very lonmilitar, clock, so that he was entirely un recognizable.
Accompanied by Superintendent Lewi

and one friend, he started, while all the own, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln Col. Sumner, Mr. Juid, and two repor ters, who were sworn to secresy, suppose

The telegraph wires were put beyond each of any one who might desire to use hearted wolves? No! never! never!

At 1 o'clock the fact was whispered from one to another, and it soon become termination to Republican Government on the theme of most excited conversation twenge his unfortunate sister's wrong and dany thought it a very mju cisus move | death. while others regarded it as a stoke of great

The Address of Victoria. The mails by the Jaca bring us accounts

opening address, said. Serious differences have arisen among

our deliberations - Charleston Mercury. It is impossible for me to look, without great concern, upon any events which car a lect the happiness and welfare of a people tirmly allied to my subjects by d secut. and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heart-felt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the Continent of America. I am glad to take the apportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the loyalty and atto havent to my person and Throne mani fe ted by my Canadian and other North American subjects on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among

Herabi publishes an elaborate and comprohension article on the fature growth rival the United Stat's in its culture have failed; that the intertropical regions of SLAVERY LEGALIZED IN COLORADO, Airica and other countries produce no -The ultre Republicans are rather taken better success; and that the only reliable aback by the announcement that, in hur cotton region to be found in the world is ringly passing the net to provide for the found in the United States. Under these temporary government of thelorado, they circumstances, the course of England is not only lost sight of the Wila: t proviso, plain, notwithstanding the envortings of which was not mentioned, but in reality the British press. The public sentiment recognized slavery und r the Dred Scott of that tight little Island way be as refraedecision, by the provision italicized in the tory for a time as Cruiser, but the Rarey Seat. B. And be it further enacted, That clous quadruped, and with a string of cotthe legislative power of the Territory shall ton, lead him placidly and soberly in the

Dr. Barton, on being told that Mr. but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax Vowel dead? Let us be thankful it was

A Thrilling Narrative.

The story of the horrible treatment in The following dispatch is from the New York Times:

HARRISBERG. Saturday, Feb. 23—8 a. m.—Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of the United States, is sate in the capitol of the united States, is sate in the capitol of the nation. By the admirable arrange, from the pen of her sister, Mrs. S. P. Mar.

My DEAR BROTHER: The Indians have

something to cat. It was dinner time, and they gave the Indians the table. They house. He did so, taking with bin his leave the city of Baltimore alive it, indeed he ever entered it.

The list of the names of the complicators when the Indians overtook them; sister was carred back to the house by them, alone, leaving Mr. S. and the children. The heartless wretches here began their brutal outrages, whipping her all the way to the house, over the face and head, with their whips. After reaching the house, they took from it every article of value, her in every possible manner; finally took off her clothing, continuing to whip her, riage on the way from depot, to depot, in till nature exhausted, she sank under the burden of releatless cru lty. They then scalped her, taking off every strand of her dear hair, leaving the skull bone bare. And then, to cap the climax, they shot her through the shoulder, leaving her, as they thought, to die struggling in her own life . shood. Here she was found by her hasand, trying to diag her almost lifeless body to a mud-hole of water near by. In this mangled state she lived four days, suffering more than language can describe.

Oh! pitying heaven! grant that it may never be my lot again to weep over such another scene. Mother and brother were with her in her dying moments. Notwithstanding the severity of her treatment, she was sensible to everything that passed. My dear brother, can you stand this, and not resent the wrongs perpetrated upon your own sister? Can you see those three little children and not pursue their mother's murde ers? Can you see her sealp in the hands of those savage brutes, and put rea-cue it though it costs you your life? Can you ever sleep while rememi ering her cries with uplifted hands, invoking the ra her of mercies to spare her life as she was struck down by the club of the black-

The brother to whom this letter was written is now (the Galveston News und rstands) on the frontier, determined to

The Starving Indians. ATCHISON, Kansas, February 21 .-- A

deputation from the Pottawatamies, consisting of three chiefs, came in yesterday, of the opening of the English Parliament and applied for relief for their tribe. Afand I'rench Legislature. Victoria, in her ter sitting a few moments in General Porgeroy s office, Tassombarre, a venerable chief, arose and said:
"We have heard that you are the great

father of the whites; will you become a father to my starving people? Two of my tribe are dead already, and many are in danger of starvation if not immed ately supplied. Our wives and children were rying about us when we left. They said if we come lack empty, we will starve The annuities have been cut off-the traders will not send us food for we have no anoney—our horses and cattle are dying, and we have no seed to plant. We left our house on Lake Michigan. My wig-Chicogo. We were removed from Council Bluffs. Never, in my life have I seen such suffering among my peop'e. If you help as, we will live, it not we shall die." The chief is a fine looking Indian, and

peaks fluently and with great emotion. He represented hat 250 of his tribe were in the most destints condition, which was Corron is King.—The New York of the cauntry. Gen. Pomercy loaded ten wagons for them with provisions, which will last them till spring.

Preparations at the Forts. Captain O'Haca, with his company of

regulars, has taken charge of Fort McRea, nd is putting that fortification in a complete state of defence. The Captain served with distinction in Mexico, and will add to his laurels should an opportunity occur.

Fort Burra cas in fully prepared to ad-Daniel Webster (a la the Morris, Island battery to the Star of the West) should she attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens.

Col. Lomax and staff, together with the Metropolitan Guards, the Wetumpka Guards, the Tuskegee Light Infantry, and the Zouaves, took passage on the Dick Keys on Sunday.

The Keys had rather a rough passage on her way from Mobile to Warrington, having her chimneys blown down. She came